

## ADMIRAL DESCRIBES CHASING OF U-BOATS

Str. Dudley R. S. De Chair, British Envoy, Says U. S. Needn't Fear Attack.

### OVERCOMING SEA TIGERS

Submarines Dread All Armed Ships, He Says, and Many Have Been Sunk.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, the veteran naval officer of Great Britain's war commission to the United States, gave a group of newspaper correspondents today a first-hand story of the chase of the U-boats. He said that he commanded a patrol fleet chasing German submarines. Without minimizing the gravity of the submarine menace, he confidently predicted that it would be overcome.

Commenting on suggestions that Germany might undertake a submarine campaign along the coast of the United States, Admiral De Chair said this would not be profitable from the German point of view without extensive supply bases on this side of the Atlantic.

One feature of Admiral De Chair's talk was that he presented the whole submarine problem from the point of view of the different light from which it is generally understood. The military secrecy surrounding protective measures and the announcement of ship sinking were an impression that the German submarines were the hunters and all other ships their prey. The British Admiral made it clear that the situation in the war zone was really a perpetual battle in which the U-boats were generally seeking safety for themselves.

T-Boats Fear Armed Ships.

The arming of merchantmen, Admiral De Chair said, has proved a most effective means of coping with the U-boats. "For the last year they have generally left our armed ships alone and gone for the unarmed neutrals," he said. The submarine force, he added, never operates on the surface against an armed ship but comes up simply long enough to get bearings and then submerge and come up again for another view. The time of the merchantmen's gun disturbs and rattles the U-boat commander even if the shots fall wide of the mark. In most cases the submarines decide to let armed ships alone unless their commanders are sure their own safety is imperiled.

In point of armament, Admiral De Chair said he believed the 4-inch gun, or even the 6-inch, the best caliber for the U-boats. The U-boats could be used effectively and a shot from a three pounder might put a hole in the submarine and force it to keep on the surface. The U-boats are now operating in a wider field and that they could conveniently remain three weeks away from their base, provided they did not exceed their cruising radius. They could stay for weeks at the bottom of the sea near port, coming up at night to refresh and charge their batteries.

Many Submarines Sunk.

The Admiral spoke of the memorable lessons the Allies had learned in the war, and said he and his colleagues had come to place them at the disposal of the American Government.

"I only wish," he said, "that I could tell you the number of German submarines that we have sunk. Unfortunately, however, that is a naval secret, as also are the means of detection of submarines and of combating them, which it will be necessary to guard in close secrecy until the end of the war. Your navy has been furnished with full details, however, by the present mission."

Of the prospect of submarine operations in American waters Admiral De Chair said:

"It would not pay Germany to inaugurate a general submarine campaign off the American coast unless she could also establish bases here. Each submarine carries from eight to ten torpedoes besides a limited supply of fuel, which would largely be wasted in the long trip over and back, not to mention the warm reception she would probably receive."

"Mother submarines to supply fuel and torpedoes are known to be in operation, but little direct evidence has been received that they are successful. The great difficulty in locating the submarines on patrol is largely responsible. As a result the Germans prefer to stay out for two or three weeks and then return to port, whence they are sent out again, almost before the crew have had time to reach shore."

Germans in Feverish Haste.

"Nobody knows exactly how many submarines the Germans are building, but we know they are working at feverish speed and have heard reports that they are turning out two to three a week. The time of construction is about eight months with a similar length of time for torpedoes, and great uncertainty exists as to how long Germany can continue to supply both vessels and torpedoes. We only wish the press could help us to learn this."

"The crew of a submarine as a rule requires from six weeks to two months training, but the officers and other experts require about three months. There have been many reports that the Germans have been forced to weaken the personnel of the high sea fleet to maintain their supply of seamen, but of this we are uncertain. It is, however, undoubtedly true that some of the captured crews are nearly crazy and wholly unfit for their jobs."

"Night attacks by submarine are not especially to be feared, as it is nearly as easy for a vessel to see a submarine as it is for a submarine to see a vessel. Usually they run on the surface at night, charging their batteries, and leave behind them a plain phosphorescent wake, as does a torpedo fired at night. Sometimes of course they catch the look of a ship on the skyline to great advantage. It is at night only that they have any opportunity to rig up their small wireless devices to receive orders from home."

Chasers are Worst Foes.

"Submarine chasers are very valuable as they are very fast and especially popular with the undersea hunters. A three pound gun is effective if it strikes the vessel's shell, but where the submarine is submerged a four inch gun is desirable to break down the armored conning tower. Submarines, we know, are carrying four inch guns themselves, and some are reported to be carrying five and six inch guns. Their cruising capacity is also being largely increased."

It is extremely difficult to know if you have actually sunk a submarine, as sometimes they merely sink the bottom. Presence of oil on the surface is a good indication, though not absolutely conclusive. It may be used for deception. All the indications are that the American steamer *Monaghan* was one, though it is possible it got away. One of the great difficulties we have had to deal with has been whales, which are often mistaken for submarines. We have also been misled by the belief that they were German U-boats."

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## COLD STEEL WINS WHERE GUNS FAIL

Despite Wonderous Weapons of Modern Science Bayonet Proves Its Worth.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

London, April 26.—Despite all the wonders of modern science the bayonet has asserted itself anew in much of the recent bitter fighting as the arm of last appeal. As already related, the struggles about Monchy-le-Preux since Monday have attained an intensity unequalled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year.

There was one German position north of the town and paralleling the Scarpe River which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally decided to take this position at the point of the bayonet, without a shot of any kind being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature. The attack was made along three-quarters of a mile front under cover of darkness.

The British battalions were formed in comparatively close order and at the whispered word of command, repeated along the line, rushed forward into the night. Grim and silent figures they were, some in kilts, some in plain khaki, each man wearing a steel helmet, each having a firm grip of his rifle with fixed bayonet.

Four unsuccessful daylight assaults had left a touch of chagrin which was to be wiped out. There is little more to tell. The sound of the fighting with the trenches was lost in the British barrage, which closed down some distance behind the German position immediately the British signalled they had entered the position. This barrage cut off any Germans who attempted to flee from the bayonet charge.

In ten minutes with the silent bayonet was secured a position which had held out for two days.

The bayonet also has come in effectively in dealing with the ever troublesome machine guns and snipers. A few brave men, sneaking out in the night, have been able to accomplish much.

Several British battalions have reported in the last few days that the Germans are again employing the old "kammer" ruse, suddenly standing up in the shallow trenches and holding up their hands and shouting across to their opponents that they would surrender. Two battalions, believing the sincerity of this proposal, started across to bring in the prisoners, but were immediately attacked.

Incidents like this have helped materially to give an element of bitterness to the fighting to a degree which has startled even those men who have been in the battle since the first German rush through Belgium.

FIGHT FOR DELAY.

Germans Willing to Pay Exorbitant Price for Time.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the

London Times.

London, April 26.—The correspondent of the Times at the British headquarters in France, telegraphing Thursday night, says:

"There has been comparative quiet for the last twenty-four hours except for artillery and aerial activity. There was no infantry operation of importance. The Germans attempted to develop renewed counter attacks at Gravelle, but they were broken down by our guns. Elsewhere except for heavy shelling with long range artillery, the enemy seems to have exhausted himself. We are busy consolidating the ground gained."

"The comparatively narrow depth of our advance gives a misleading impression of the importance of our advance of April 23 and 24. It is more valuable to put out of action 50,000 Germans and gain half a mile than it would be to gain five miles and inflict a loss of only 10,000 Germans. They can better afford to give ground than men."

"What our army wants is fighting. In the last few days the Germans have undoubtedly fought in some cases with

## MAURICE SAYS GUNS WILL WIN AT ARRAS

Declares British Have Proved Superiority in Artillery and in the Air.

London, April 26.—The outstanding feature of the second phase of the battle of Arras is the definite establishment of superiority in artillery and in aviation by the British. It is due to this superiority that they have been able to maintain a successful offensive, said Major-General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, today.

Gen. Maurice declared that the Germans had drawn on their strategic reserve and brought up great new forces in an attempt to stem the onslaught, but the British machine was working without a hitch. The German losses had been terrific and thousands of dead Germans, he said, were lying in front of the British lines.

In the sixteen days of the Arras battle the British casualties had been something less than half what they were in the corresponding period of the Somme offensive, while the losses of prisoners and guns captured by the British forces were much greater than in the same period on the Somme.

"The German official statement, a couple of days ago," said Gen. Maurice, "announced that a great defeat had been administered to the British. It further claimed that we had attacked on a fifteen mile front and failed completely. If the Germans defeated us we naturally should not be able to maintain our position in this section, but I am sure you will agree that we have done so."

French Artillery Fighting Intense.

Various sectors. On the bank of the Oise a German reconnoitering party attempted to approach our trenches near May. It was repulsed easily.

North of the Aisne the enemy renewed his efforts to exploit the position on the plateau near the Chemin des Dames. After a violent bombardment yesterday evening two powerful attacks were made on the front about two kilometers west of Cerny. These assaults were broken before our lines.

Several heavy losses for the enemy. In the region of Valenciennes our artillery caught enemy working parties under its fire and dispersed them. In the region of La Pompelle, in the Champagne and also on the front between Navarin Farm and Thureux several attacks were repulsed with no result other than to leave prisoners in our hands.

German Statements.

German Night Statement.—There is nothing of importance to report from any of the fronts.

German Day Statement.—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht yesterday the enemy exerted himself only in local attacks near Arras. South of the Scarpe River his attack was repulsed by our positions. They had to withdraw each time.

The artillery battle continued with considerable violence in some sectors. At Gravelle our position is now situated on the eastern boundary of the village.

Army group of the German Crown Prince. The general situation is unchanged. The artillery duel limited itself to a narrow front. Near Hurbise farm and further east our position on the Chemin des Dames ridge was improved by some attacks, during which we took prisoner three French officers and more than 100 men.

In the evening the enemy after violent increases of his artillery fire, attacked on a front of three kilometers. He was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

In the Champagne the fighting was limited to hand grenade encounters. Army group of Duke Albrecht. There were no events of importance. The enemy lost six airplanes yesterday. Gen. Schaefer brought down his twenty-second and twenty-third machines.

U-BOAT FIRES ON VICTIMS.

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## CRUSH AUTOCRACY, ROOT'S WAR CALL

Democracy Must Destroy Militarism to Insure Lasting Peace.

Hails Conflict as Move to Uphold Right of International Law.

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"The conflict," he said, "is inevitable and universal, and it is a 'pounce' to the safe democracy must kill its enemy when it can and where it can. The world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic. It must be all democratic or all Prussian. There can be no compromise. If it is all Prussian there can be no real international law. If it is all democratic international law is not only a natural development of the principles which make democratic self-government possible."

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**BRITISH AIR LOSSES BLAMED ON PLANES**

Speaker in Parliament Says Machines Are Inefficient.

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During the same period, he said, there had been 121 casualties in the royal naval air service and 23 pilots learning to fly had been killed. Mr. Joynson-Hicks urged the Government to stop all contracts for inefficient machines and to concentrate on new construction of the latest type.

**GERMANS PERSISTENT.**

Continue to Parley With Russians Urging Separate Peace.

Petrograd, April 26.—A telegram received here from Riga indicates that the Germans are continuing unwillingly to fly their attempts to parley with the Russian soldiers. At one place the Germans displayed a placard on which was written: "Russians—Do not attack. We also will not attack."

Despatches from Kiev report that arrivals from the front are recounting many instances of parties of Germans and Austrians carrying red and white flags striving to reach the Russian trenches despite Russian fire. Some taken prisoners related a story of a desire in the Teuton ranks for an immediate peace.

**Moscow Bar Admits Four Women.**

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**Who Discovered Ricoro?**

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